This supplement contains recommendations for planting rates and areas of adaptability for selected forage and wildlife plantings

Forage Grasses Established From Vegetative Material

Native Grasses, Perennial, Warm Season													
Species Variety	**Soil Drainage[1]**			**Region of Adaptability[2]**			**Wildlife Species[3]**	**Seed[4] Producer**	**Full Planting Rate**	**Planting Depth[6] (inch)**	**Recommended Planting Dates[7]**		
	Poor	**Med**	**Well**	**N**	**C**	**S**					**N**	**C**	**S**
Maidencane													
Citrus	**X**			**N**	**C**	**S**	D,WB	NO	600 – 900 lbs. sprigs/acre	NA	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Halifax	**X**			**N**	**C**		D,WB	NO	600 – 900 lbs. sprigs/acre	NA	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	

Introduced Grasses, Perennial Warm Season													
Species Variety	**Soil Drainage[1]**			**Region of Adaptability[2]**			**Wildlife Species[3]**	**Seed[4] Producer**	**Full Planting Rate**	**Planting Depth[6] (inch)**	**Recommended Planting Dates[7]**		
	Poor	**Med**	**Well**	**N**	**C**	**S**					**N**	**C**	**S**
Hemarthria													
Floralta	**X**	**X**		X	C	S	IN	NO	1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 – 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Limpograsses have good cold tolerance and can be grown throughout the state of Florida on selected sites. It is best adapted to the wetter flatwoods sites and should not be planted on upland deep droughty sands. Limpograss is especially useful to plant in those moist areas where other improved grasses are not well adapted. It can withstand seasonal flooding as long as the top of the grass stems are above the water. It produces more fall and early spring growth than bahiagrass. It produces relatively high yields with minimum fertility. Mature Floralta limpograss is more digestible than many other grasses, thus it has been recommended for fall stockpiling. On the other hand, protein concentration is low in mature stockpiled grass (3-5%) and supplementation may be needed to meet the protein requirements of most livestock. Floralta begins to grow earlier in the spring than most warm-season grasses and continues to grow later in the fall. Yields equivalent to 8-10 tons of hay per acre have been measured with good fertility and soil moisture.													
Digitgrass													
Pangola		**X**	**X**		C	S	IN	NO	1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 - 3		Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Pangola is a very palatable grass that is readily consumed by cattle as grazing or hay. The digitgrasses are adapted to areas south of a line running from St. Augustine to Gainesville to Chiefland. Winter damage to the digitgrasses often is severe in the northern region of adaptation. Injury is less common in the south, and the zone of transition from frequent winter losses to the area having virtually no damage on sandy land passes through Hillsborough, Hardee, and Osceola counties. Soil moisture requirements of the digitgrasses are similar. None are as drought tolerant as the bahiagrasses, nor as tolerant of high water tables as limpograss (Hemarthria *altissima).*													

Species Variety	Soil Drainage[1]			Region of Adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate	Planting Depth[6] (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates[7]		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S					N	C	S
Bermudagrass													
Coastal		X	X	N	C	S	IN	NO	30-40 bushel dug sprigs/acre (500-800 lbs. dug sprigs/acre) or 1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Coastal was the first improved forage bermudagrass. It has proven to be well adapted in north Florida and has performed well for many years.													
Tifton 85		X	X	N	C	S	IN	NO	Same as Coastal	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Tifton 85 is more digestible than Coastal and has produced both higher hay yield and animal weight gain than Coastal. It has performed well in Florida. It has larger stems than Coastal, and this, along with higher yield, may increase hay drying time as compared to Coastal.													
Suwannee		X	X	N	C	S	IN	NO	Same as Coastal	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Suwannee is similar to Coastal but will out-yield Coastal when grown on the very drought susceptible deep sands.													
Coastcross-1		X	X		C	S	IN	NO	1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 - 3		Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Coastcross-1 is much more digestible than Coastal, but has less cold tolerance. It may be subject to winter-killing in severe winters. It spreads rapidly by above ground stolons, and develops few, if any, rhizomes. It is now grown only in the warmer areas of peninsular Florida for hay production													
Callie		X	X	N	C	S	IN	NO	1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Callie is more digestible and higher yielding than Coastal but is susceptible to rust disease which may become severe if the grass is not harvested on a 4 to 5-week schedule. Callie produces few rhizomes, and therefore it is suggested that it is best established by planting the green tops instead of sprigs.													
Alicia		X	X	N	C	S	IN	NO	Same as Coastal	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Its ease of establishment and yield is similar to Coastal, but it is the least digestible of the bermudagrasses, and is generally not recommended.													
Tifton 44		X	X	N	C	S	IN	NO	30-40 bushel dug sprigs/acre	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Tifton 44 is more digestible than Coastal and is more cold-hardy than any of the other bermudagrasses. It is more difficult to establish than other bermudagrasses and should be established from sprigs.													
Tifton 78		X	X	N	C	S	IN	NO	30-40 bushel dug sprigs/acre	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1	Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Tifton 78 was more digestible and higher yielding than Coastal at Tifton, GA, and Gainesville, FL. But, producers have had erratic results with both establishment and persistence on Florida's sandy soils.													
Florakirk		X	X	N			IN	NO	Same as Coastal	2 - 3	Jun 1-Aug 1		
Florakirk is a new release by the University of Florida/IFAS. It is a sister line to Tifton 78, but in long term studies at both the Ona, FL and Jay, FL Research and Education Centers it was easier to establish, more persistent, and more productive than Tifton 78. It is a fine-stemmed bermudagrass recommended for hay production in the panhandle and North Peninsular Florida.													

Species Variety	Soil Drainage[1]			Region of Adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate	Planting Depth[6] (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates[7]		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S					N	C	S
Stargrass													
Stargrasses are closely related to the bermudagrasses, but are different species. These grasses do not have sufficient cold tolerance to be grown in north Florida, but can be grown in south Florida. They are generally better adapted and more productive when planted on the south Florida flatwoods as compared to the hybrid bermudagrasses. Thus they might be considered as a substitute for bermudagrass in that area. They have large stems and are not favored in some hay markets even though their nutritional value may be equal to or greater than that of the finer stemmed bermudagrasses. Stargrasses are well adapted to many soil types ranging from sands to clays. Stargrasses prefer moist, well-drained, fertile soils. However, stargrasses will tolerate short periods (3 to 5 days) of surface water (1-2 in.) and perform well under these conditions. Stargrasses do not tolerate long periods of flooding. The tropical nature of stargrasses limits their productivity and persistence to areas south of Orlando, Florida or where temperatures do not fall below 25°F												
Florona		**X**	**X**		C	S	IN	NO	1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 - 3		Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Digestibility is slightly lower than Florico stargrass but about equal to Ona Stargrass. Well adapted to south Florida flatwoods, but will not tolerate long periods of flooding. This tropical grass should not be planted north of Orlando because of low temperatures.													
Florico							IN	NO	1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 - 3		Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Forage dry matter yield harvested at a 5-week interval averaged about 6.6 t/A annually. Digestibility of this grass is quite similar to Pangola digitgrass. Digestibility about 2% to 3% higher than Ona stargrass. Dry matter yields generally higher than Ona stargrass at Ona and Immokalee. Generally more persistent than Ona stargrass. Makes excellent growth in late fall and spring with adequate moisture and fertility. Nutritious when harvested or grazed every 4 to 5 weeks.													
Ona							IN	NO	1200-1500 lbs. green tops/acre	2 - 3		Jun 1-Aug 31	Jun 1-Aug 31
Forage yield and digestibility lower than Florico Stargrass. Less persistent than Florico.													

Forage Grasses Established From Seed

Native Grasses, Perennial, Warm Season															
Species Variety	**Soil Drainage[1]**			**Region of Adaptability[2]**			**Wildlife Species[3]**	**Seed[4] Producer**	**Full Planting Rate lb./ac (PLS)**		**Seeds/ foot[5]**	**Planting Depth[6] (inch)**	**Recommended Planting Dates[7]**		
	Poor	**Med**	**Well**	**N**	**C**	**S**			**Broad**	**Drill**			**N**	**C**	**S**
Little Bluestem															
Aldous		**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**		Q,SB,D	NO	3-4	2-3	17-26	1/8 – 1/4	Feb 1- Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Blaze		**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**		Q,SB,D	NO	3-4	2-3	17-26	1/8 – 1/4	Feb 1- Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Cimarron		**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**		Q,SB,D	NO	3-4	2-3	17-26	1/8 – 1/4	Feb 1- Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Pasture		**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**		Q,SB,D	NO	3-4	2-3	17-26	1/8 – 1/4	Feb 1- Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Big Bluestem															
Kaw		**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**		Q,SB,D	NO	7-13	5-10	22-44	0 – 1/4	Feb 1- Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Rountree		**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**		Q,SB,D	NO	7-13	5-10	22-44	0 – 1/4	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Switchgrass															
Alamo	**X**	**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**	**S**	Q,SB,D	YES	3-5	2-3	13-20	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	Feb 1-Aug 31
Blackwell	**X**	**X**	**X**	**N**			Q,SB,D	YES	3-5	2-3	13-20	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15		
Cave-in-Rock	**X**	**X**	**X**	**N**			Q,SB,D	YES	3-5	2-3	13-20	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15		
Kanlow	**X**	**X**	**X**	**N**			Q,SB,D	YES	3-5	2-3	13-20	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15		
Eastern gamagrass															
Pete	**X**	**X**		**N**	**C**		Q,SB,T	YES	NA	12-15	2-3	1/2 - 1	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Iuka	**X**	**X**		**N**	**C**		Q,SB,T	YES	NA	12-15	2-3	1/2 - 1	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	
Yellow Indiangrass															
Lometa		**X**	**X**	**N**			D	YES	6-10	4-8	8-17	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15		
Cheyenne		**X**	**X**	**N**			D	YES	6-10	4-8	8-17	1/4 -1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15		
Coastal Panicum															
Atlantic		**X**	**X**	**N**	**C**	**S**	D,Q,SB	YES	10-15	8-11	60-90	1/2 - 1	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	Feb 1-Aug 31

Introduced Grasses, Perennial, Warm Season

Species Variety	Soil Drainage[1]			Region of Adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate lb./ac (PLS)		Seeds/ foot[5]	Planting Depth[6] (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates[7]		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S			Broad	Drill			N	C	S
Bahiagrass															
Argentine		X		N	C	S	D,Q,T	YES	12-15	3-5	18-30	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	Feb 1-Aug 31
Paraguay		X		N	C	S	D,Q,T	YES	12-15	3-5	18-30	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	Feb 1-Aug 31
Paraguay 22		X		N	C	S	D,Q,T	YES	12-15	3-5		1/4 - 1/2			
Pensacola	X	X	X	N	C	S	D,Q,T	YES	12-15	3-5	18-30	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	Feb 1-Aug 31
Tifton-9	X	X	X	N	C	S	D,Q,T	YES	12-15	3-5	18-30	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	Feb 1-Aug 31
Rhodesgrass															
Callide		X	X		C	S	D,Q,T	YES	10-12	5-7				Feb 15-Aug 15	Feb 15-Aug 15

'Callide' Rhodesgrass (*Chloris gayana* Kunth.) is a robust, high quality, warm-season perennial grass. It has both erect stems and stolons that root at the nodes. Callide does not form a tight sod and at times looks like a bunch grass, especially after it has been heavily grazed. It can be established from seed which are produced year-round in Florida. Before planting this grass, a producer should be aware that although Callide has some advantages, it also has some disadvantages or weaknesses. Callide is susceptible to attack by several insects, particularly spittle bugs. Since it does not compete well with common bermudagrass, Callide should not be overgrazed when this weed is present. To maintain a stand, Callide requires a higher level of management than that required by the bahiagrasses.

Introduced Grasses, Annual, Warm Season

Species Variety	Soil Drainage[1]			Region of Adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate lb./ac (PLS)		Seeds/ foot[5]	Planting Depth[6] (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates[7]		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S			Broad	Drill			N	C	S
Mexican teosinte		X		N	C	S	Q,T,SB	YES	10-12	8-10	2-3	1-2	Feb 1-Aug 15	Feb 1-Aug 31	Feb 1-Aug 31

The Brooksville PMC released "Chapingo" Mexican teosinte because of its value for wildlife food. Teosinte is a cousin of corn, having much the same growth characteristics, but smaller ears. Turkey and other small game birds favor the small hard seed. Deer and livestock prefer to graze the new growth. In fact small plots need to be protected or they will be grazed out and never have the opportunity to produce seed.

Sorghum	X	X		N	C	S	Q,T,SB	YES	10-15	6-8	4-6	1-2	Mar 15-Jun 30	Apr 15-Jul 15	Apr 15-Jul 15

Tall forage sorghums used for silage (Sorghum bicolor) have large-diameter stems and may grow 8 to 10 feet tall. They are grown almost entirely for use as silage. These hybrids may produce as much grain as the combine-type grain sorghums. Therefore, the difference between the two types is mainly in the amount of stalk produced. The shorter-growing grain sorghums produce higher-quality or higher-energy silage than the tall types, but the total forage yield is only 1/2 to 1/3 that of the tall types. The crop should be harvested for silage when the grain is in the milk to soft-dough stage. Delay of harvest beyond this stage results in serious loss of forage quality. Sorghum silage is less digestible and less palatable than corn silage.

Species Variety	Soil Drainage[1]			Region of Adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate lb./ac (PLS)		Seeds/ foot[5]	Planting Depth[6] (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates[7]		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S			Broad	Drill			N	C	S
Sorghum-Sudangrass	**X**	**X**		N	C	S	Q,T,SB	YES	24-30	10-20	6-8	1-2	Mar 15-Jun 30	Apr 15-Jul 15	Apr 15-Jul 15
Sorghum-sudan hybrids are similar to pearl millet in growth habit, season of production, use, and recommended management practices, but they differ in some ways. Select a hybrid that is adapted to your area, has good disease and insect resistance, and tillering capability. Some of the large-stem types do not tiller as well as those with smaller stems. One important difference between pearl millet and the sorghum-sudan hybrids is that the sorghum-sudan hybrids have the potential to cause prussic-acid (HCN) poisoning in cattle. Prussic acid tends to be high in young seedlings and young regrowth. It may be high in both old and young growth when plants are frosted. Therefore, cattle should not be allowed to graze sorghum-sudan hybrids until the plants are 24 inches tall, whether initial growth or regrowth. Also, cattle should be removed from sorghum-sudan fields when frost is likely to occur. After the frosted plants have dried, which may take 7 to 10 days, they are safe to graze. Prussic acid is not a problem in hay or silage. However, because of the warmer temperatures in south Florida, new tillers may form at the base of frosted plants and this new growth will be high in HCN and will likely be toxic. Remember that these young plants are high in prussic acid and should not be grazed. Both pearl millet and the sorghum-sudan hybrids can accumulate nitrates during a drought if nitrogen is applied just prior to the beginning of the drought. **Animals consuming forage high in nitrates may die from "nitrate poisoning."** Horses should not be allowed to graze or consume hay made from sorghum-sudan hybrids since this may cause a health problem called cystitis syndrome, which is inflammation of the urinary tract.															
Millet												.			
Browntop		**X**	**X**	N	C	S	Q,T,SB	YES	15-20	8-10	49	1/4 - 1/2	Mar 15-Jun 30	Apr 15-Jul 15	Apr 15-Jul 15
Similar to Japanese millet in growth habit and use. It is an excellent seed producer and is often planted to provide feed for mourning doves and other game birds.															
Dove Proso		**X**	**X**	N	C	S	Q,T,SB	YES	24-30	8-10	49	1/4 - 1/2	Mar 15-Jun 30	Apr 15-Jul 15	Apr 15-Jul 15
Dove Proso Millet is one of the most planted millets for the attraction and feeding of doves. Seed heads of prosso mature from the top of the stalk down and become so heavy that the seedheads droop over toward the ground giving the birds easy access to the mature seeds before they fall off. All manner of wild fowl will feed on the seeds from the stalk or the ground. Prosso can grow from 3-7 feet tall and provide mature seeds in 65 days.															
Pearl		**X**	**X**	N	C	S	Q,T,SB	YES	24-30	12-15	15	**1/2-1 1/2**	Feb 1-Jun 30	Mar 15-Jun 30	3/1-6/30
Pearl millet is leafy, with an upright growth habit, and grows 4 to 8 feet tall. It can be grown throughout the state on well-drained soils but does not perform well on calcareous soils or on flatwoods sites that flood. Sorghum-sudan hybrids, although not particularly tolerant of flooded soils, may be the better choice for use on the wetter sites. Pearl millet is tolerant of drought and acidic soil conditions. The dwarf or semidwarf types such as Tifleaf I, II, and III are leafier, with less stem than the taller types, and therefore may be easier to manage under grazing. The taller types may produce more forage dry matter per acre than the dwarf types, but animal production is usually the same. Leaf numbers are usually the same for short and tall types; the differences in total height being due to longer internodes ("joints") for the taller types.															
Japanese	**X**	**X**		N	C	S	Q,T,SB	YES	15-20	25-30	49	1/4 - 1/2	Mar 15-Jun 30	Apr 15-Jul 15	Apr 15-Jul 15
Japanese millet (*Echinochloa crus-galli* var. *frumentacea*) grows 2 to 4 feet tall. It should not be confused with pearl millet. It matures quickly, and thus its forage yield is much less than that of pearl millet. A named variety, Chawapa, grows taller and produces more forage than the common japanese millet. Japanese millet is sometimes seeded with a new planting of bahiagrass to furnish an early grazing or seed crop. Be careful to not let the millet shade out the bahiagrass seedlings. Japanese millet is also planted for wildlife feed and for temporary soil stabilization on construction sites.															

Introduced Grasses, Annual, Cool Season

Species Variety	Soil Drainage[1]			Region of Adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate lb./ac (PLS)		Seeds/ foot[5]	Planting Depth[6] (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates[7]		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S			Broad	Drill			N	C	S
Ryegrass	X	X		N	C	S	D,T,SG	YES	20-30	10-20	76-152	0 – 1/2	Oct 1-Nov 15	Oct 15-Nov 25	Oct 15-Nov 31

Ryegrass is a valuable and hardy forage crop for use on flatwoods soils or the heavier sandy-loam soils in northwest Florida. Ryegrass may be seeded alone or with a small grain on a prepared seedbed, or overseeded onto permanent grass pastures. Seeding ryegrass with small grains and clover lengthens the seasonal availability of forage.

The peak season of forage production for ryegrass is later than that of oats or rye. Seasonal production in areas receiving adequate rainfall, generally along the Gulf Coast, occurs from November to May. When planted late, overseeded into perennial grass pastures, or in areas of low rainfall, production will generally be delayed until February, but may continue through May. In general, the warmer the location where the ryegrass is planted, the shorter the growing season.
Often ryegrass is used in mixtures with other cool-season forages to extend the winter grazing period. Planting mixtures of ryegrass with other forages on a prepared seed bed is advantageous because ryegrass is competitive with small grains, such as rye or oats, and will establish itself. Although small grains are the faster growing component of the blend and provide earlier grazing, they decline in late winter when ryegrass production peaks. The result is an extension of cool-season forage production with high quality ryegrass forage.

Early Maturing Varieties – ***Florida 80, Gulf, Fantastic,***
Mid to Late Maturing Varieties – ***Florlina, Surrey, Jackson, Magnolia, Rio, Big Daddy, Tam 90, Stampede, Graze-N-Go, King***
Late Maturing Varieties – ***Jumbo, Passeral, Passeral Plus***
Maturing Date Unknown – ***Ed, Brigadier, Surrey II, Prine, Beefbuilder III***

Rye		X	X	N	C		D,T,SG	YES	112-140	56	23	1 - 2	Oct 15-Nov 15	Nov 1-Dec 1	

Rye is widely used for winter grazing for cattle, but may be grazed by deer as well. Rye is more cold-tolerant than oats and generally produces more forage than either oats or wheat. Rye should not be planted as early as oats because of several disease problems that may occur in the early fall. It is best to wait until cool weather begins to plant. Choose locally developed varieties of rye, as rye from northern states will produce little forage in late fall or early winter, and will usually be severely damaged by leaf rust.
Rye is the most widely used of the small grains as a winter grazing crop. It is more tolerant of cold weather and soil acidity than the other small grains and generally produces more forage than the others. For these reasons, rye is generally considered to be the "most dependable" of the small grains as a forage crop. It is used mainly as a grazing crop and performs especially well with ryegrass as a companion crop to give a longer grazing season than either alone. If planted too early (before cool weather begins) seedling diseases often result in poor stands.

Late Fall and Winter Grazing -*Florida 401, Florida Black*
Winter and Spring Grazing - ***Wrens 96, Wrens Abruzzi, Bates, Bonel, Elbon, Oklon, Maton, Pennington Wintergraze 70, Gurley Grazer 2000, Grazemaster, AGS 104***

Species Variety	Soil Drainage[1]			Region of Adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate lb./ac (PLS)		Seeds/ foot[5]	Planting Depth[6] (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates[7]		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S			Broad	Drill			N	C	S
Oats		X	X	N	C		D,T,SG	YES	96-128	64	24	1 - 2	9/15-11/15	Oct 1-Nov 15	
Oats are generally the most cold-sensitive of the small grains, and in some years stand loss from severe cold greatly reduces forage growth, resulting in less available grazing. Oats may be planted earlier than the other small grains and thus may provide grazable forage earlier. Oats may be used for grazing, hay, or silage. May be planted and grazed by wildlife earlier than rye. When seeded in mid-fall they should produce very palatable forage by late fall. Oats are not as cold hardy as rye or wheat and may be susceptible to freeze injury. It is important to choose recommended oat varieties. Many "feed" oats are sold and planted as seed oats, but often they do not have a guarantee on the percent germination. They may not have resistance to the heavy disease pressure in Florida, particularly to rust and virus. Seeds from oats are often consumed by a number of wild game species in the spring. **Late fall and Early Winter** ***Grazing - Florida 502, Florida 501, Horizon 474*** **Winter and Spring Grazing –** ***Chapman, Coker227, Horizon 314, Horizon 321, Harrison, Terral Secretariat LA495, Ozark, AR-County Seeds 833, AR-County Seeds 811, LA604, Plot Spike LA9339***														
Wheat		X	X	N	C		D,T,SG	YES	120-150	60	15	1 - 2	Oct 15-Nov 15	Nov 1-Dec 15	
Wheat is less susceptible to freeze injury than oats. Wheat is an excellent winter grazing and seed producer for wildlife. It is a very winter hardy grain and when planted early, it can be grazed in late fall. It is similar to oats in yield and palatability. Wheat should not be planted for grazing before October 15. Plant only Hessian fly-resistant varieties, as early fall plantings may be infected by the Hessian fly which will result in stunted plants and loss of forage and seed production. Seed of wheat are excellent for wild birds. **Recommended Varieties -** ***AgriPro Crawford, AGS 2000, Pioneer 26R61, Florida 304, Pioneer 2684, Coker 9835, Roberts, GA-Gore, GA-Dozier***														
Triticale		X	X	N	C		D,T,SG	YES	96-120	48	17	1 - 2	Nov 15-Dec 15	Oct 15-Nov 15	
This is a very high quality, robust small grain that resulted from a cross of wheat and rye. It is very well adapted to north Florida, has good disease and insect resistance and grows well even when late planted in December and January. Seed availability may be limited because seed production is scarce. **Recommended Varieties –** Sunland, Florico															

Forage Legumes

Species Variety	Soil Drainage			Region of adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate lb./ac		Seeds/ foot[5]	Planting Depth (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S			Broad	Drill			N	C	S
NATIVE LEGUMES", Perennial, Warm Season															
Carpon desmodium		X			C	S	D,T,Q	YES	3-5	2-4	16-30	1/4 - 1/2		Apr 1-Jun 15	Apr 1-Jun 1
NATIVE LEGUMES", Annual, Warm Season															
Aeschynomene	X			N	C	S	D,T,Q, SB	YES	6-8	4-6	15-25	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Jun 30	Mar 15-Jul 15	Mar 15-Jul 15
Partridge pea		X	X	N	C	S	D,Q	YES	4-7	3-5	4-10	1/4 - 3/4	Feb 1-Jun 30	Mar 15-Jul 15	Mar 15-Jul 15
Desmodium															
Florida beggarweed	X	X		N	C	S	Q	YES	10	2-5	NA	1/4 - 1/2	3/30-6/30	Mar 15-Jul 15	Mar 15-Jul 15
INTRODUCED LEGUMES, Perennial, Warm Season															
Perennial peanut															
Arbrook			X	N	C	S	D,T,Q		800-1000 lbs. sprigs/acre				Jan 1-Mar 15	Jan 1-Mar 15	Jan 1-Mar 1
Florigraze			X	N	C	S	D,T,Q		800-1000 lbs. sprigs/acre				Jan 1-Mar 15	Jan 1-Mar 15	Jan 1-Mar 1
Hairy indigo		X	X	N	C	S	D,T,Q, SM	YES	6-8	4-6	18-27	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Jun 30	Mar 15-Jul 15	Mar 15-Jul 15
Hairy indigo is not recommended for use in wildlife plantings due to its aggressive nature.															
INTRODUCED LEGUMES, Perennial, Cool Season															
Alfalfa															
Florida 99			X	N	C	S	D,T	YES	18-20	10-13	52-68	1/4 - 1/2	Oct 1-Nov 15	Oct 1-Nov 15	Oct 1-Nov 15
Phasey bean		X			C	S	D,T,Q	YES	18-20	10-12	60-90	0 - 1/4		Feb 1- Aug 15	Feb 1- Aug 15
Birdsfoot trefoil															
Cascade		X	X	N			D	YES	4-6	3-5	25-40	0 - 1/4	Oct 1-Nov 15		
Mackinawa		X	X	N			D	YES	4-6	3-5	25-40	0 - 1/4	Oct 1-Nov 15		
Kalo		X	X	N			D	YES	4-6	3-5	25-40	0 - 1/4	Oct 1-Nov 15		
INTRODUCE LEGUMES, Annual, Cool Season															
Crimson Clover		X	X	N			D,T,SM	YES	20-26	15-20	52-69	1/4 - 1/2	Oct 1-Nov 15		
Most improved crimson clover varieties are adapted to Florida conditions, but they vary in spring maturity. Seeds germinate in the fall, and plants produce very little top growth while developing a strong root system, so very little forage is available for grazing before February. Grazing should be delayed until 6 to 8 inches of growth accumulate. Crimson then grows rapidly until flowering begins about mid-April. Forage is very high quality with both leaves and stems readily consumed. Although it is generally grazed, it may be harvested as high-quality hay or silage. If trying to manage for reseeding, reduce grazing pressure for about three weeks when in full flower. **Recommended Varieties – Flame, Dixie, Chief, Tibbee, AU-Robin**															
Red Clover															
Nolins		X	X	N			D,T,SM	YES	12-15	9-11	50-70	1/4 - 1/2	Oct 1-Nov 15		

Species Variety	Soil Drainage			Region of adaptability[2]			Wildlife Species[3]	Seed[4] Producer	Full Planting Rate lb./ac		Seeds/ foot[5]	Planting Depth (inch)	Recommended Planting Dates		
	Poor	Med	Well	N	C	S			Broad	Drill			N	C	S
White clover															
Ladino	X	X		N	C	S	D,T,SM	YES	3-4	2-3	30-45	0 - 1/4	Oct 1-Nov 15	Oct 1-Nov 25	Oct 15-Nov 31
Osceola	X	X		N	C	S	D,T,SM	YES	3-4	2-3	30-45	0 - 1/4	Oct 1-Nov 15	Oct 1-Nov 25	Oct 15-Nov 31
Lespedeza															
Sericea	X	X		N	C	S	D,T,Q, SB	YES	20-30	15-22	130-190	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 1-Jun 30	Mar 15-Jul 15	Mar 15-Jul 15
Sericea Lespedeza is not recommended for use in wildlife plantings due to its aggressive nature and detrimental effects on some wildlife. However, Sericea can provide good forage for goats.															
Kobe	X	X		N			D,T,Q	YES	25	18-20	80-90	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 15-Mar 31		
Korean	X	X		N			D,T,Q	YES	35-40	26-30	220-250	1/4 - 1/2	Feb 15-Mar 31		
Alyceclover		X	X	N	C	S	D,T,Q	YES	12-15	9-11	60-75	1/4 - 1/2	Apr 15-Jun 30	Apr 15-Jul 15	Apr 1-Jul 15
Arrowleaf clover															
Yuchii		X	X	N			D,SM	YES	8-10	6-8	40-60		Oct 1-Nov 15		
Subterranean Clover															
Mt. Barker		X		N	C		D,T,Q		18-22	10-15	10-20		Oct 1-Nov 15	Oct 1-Nov 15	
Woogenellup		X		N	C		D,T,Q		18-22	10-15	10-20		Oct 1-Nov 15	Oct 1-Nov 15	

[1] Soil Drainage – Indicates the soil drainage groups that the species are best adapted to.

[2] Indicates the portion of the state that the species are best adapted to.
N = The portion of Florida north of the hyperthermic line (a line between At. Augustine and Cedar Key), includes the Panhandle.
C = The portion of Florida south of the hyperthermic line and north of a line from Orlando to Brooksville.
S= The portion of Florida south of the line from Orlando to Brooksville.

[3] Wildlife species of concern: D =Deer, T = Turkey, Q = Quail, SQ = Squirrel, SM = Small Mammals, SB = Small Birds, IN = Indirect benefit due to lower grazing pressure on forage and browse resources.

[4] Seed Producer = Does the species produce seed edible by wildlife?

Full Planting Rate = Expressed as the amount of pure live seed recommended for planting a monoculture. The planting rate will need to be adjusted when used in a seed mixture.

[5] Recommended number of seeds per square foot, when planted as a monoculture. All drilled seeding mixtures shall have a minimum of 20 seeds per square foot and a maximum of 30 seeds per square foot. Broadcast seedings shall have a minimum of 30 seeds per square foot and a maximum of 40 seeds per square foot. As a rule of thumb, when planting most seed do not plant the seed any deeper than 2.5 times the thickness of the seed.

[6] Seed depth = This is the recommended depth to place the seed for successful germination and establishment.

[7] Recommended Planting Dates = This is the recommended range of dates that are recommended by research, NRCS Planting Guides, and other sources. **Caution should be used to avoid planting seed during droughty periods. For example, the range of planting dates for Aeschynomene ranges from March until July. However, March and April planting are not recommended unless the site is extremely wet or irrigation is provided.**